



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 12, 1929

WAGES "PROPERTY"
WATER AND STANDARDS OF LIVING
WILL BRING REVOLT
UNION MEMBERSHIP JUMPS
BUSINESS AND JOBS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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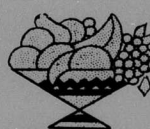
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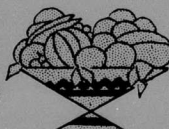
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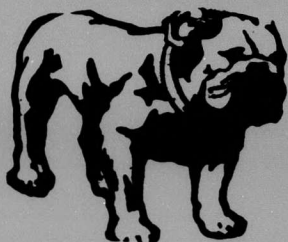
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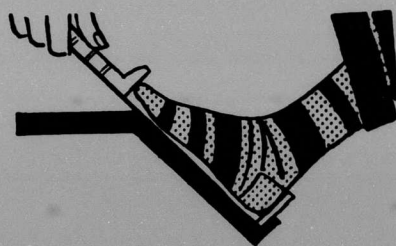
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1929

No. 24

WAGES "PROPERTY"

A suggestion by the Federal Court of Appeals, New Orleans district, that wages and prospective wages can be classed as "property" opens up unlimited possibilities.

The decision was made in the case of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company. The latter attempted to evade the Railway Labor Act by refusing to recognize a union satisfactory to workers. The management formed a company "union" and were enjoined by Federal Judge Hutcheson of Houston. On appeal, the order was sustained by a two-to-one decision.

The award was a sweeping victory for the union clerks and a condemnation of the company "union."

The portion of the major decision, however, may open up a new field for hostile equity judges to gain greater control over workers:

"The term 'property right' is broad enough to include the right to make contracts for the acquisition of property, by the rendition of services, or otherwise, and the right of an employee to money or other property exchanged, or to be exchanged, for his service."

This new term for a personal right is evolved out of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of Coppage vs. Kansas, when the high court, in 1915, set aside a State law making it illegal to discharge a worker who belonged to a trade union.

If wages can be considered a "property right," as indicated by the Federal Court of Appeals, unlimited possibilities may result.

If wages or prospective wages are property, can an equity court sit in judgment over wage demands? Can a worker secure an injunction on the ground that a strike may lessen his earnings and thereby injure his "property"? Will the whole question of wages eventually be turned over to equity courts?

Decisions of this character are not immediately applied. They are invariably "warehoused" for future use, and are slowly developed through a long period of years.

"VOICE OF LABOR" GRANTED PERMIT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Federal Radio Commission, after denying all applications of the Chicago Federation of Labor for full time, increased power and a cleared channel for Station WCFL, the "Voice of Labor," has at last granted an application made by the Federation. The application was for experimental construction permits for experimental rebroadcasting stations on three separate channels. In announcing that it had granted the application, the Radio Commission said:

"In the following case, Chicago Federation of Labor, construction permit: (Experimental relay broadcasting), the Commission found that public interest, convenience or necessity would be served by granting said application for the use of the following frequencies: 6080, 11,840, and 17,780 kilocycles, subject to general orders 64 and 68. The Commission therefore directed that orders be entered reciting said findings and ordering that said construction permits be issued accordingly."

WATER AND STANDARDS OF LIVING.

The high daily rate of water consumption for domestic use in American cities, which it is declared is two or three times that of cities of Europe, is cited as an important economic trend in the survey of the National Bureau of Economic Research. The deductions to be made or inferences to be drawn, are not always so easy because they vary with the degree of control over the water supply, either through the use of meters or through the scarcity of water and because it is generally not possible to separate domestic from industrial consumption.

This feature of the report is by Abel Wolman, chief engineer of the Maryland State Department of Health and editor of the Journal of the American Water Works Association.

"Water consumption," states this particular excerpt, "appears to be not only an interesting index of the sanitary standard of living in the United States, but the comparative data throws considerable light on the variation in sanitary standards in the United States and Europe."

Note for example the following paragraph, apparently drafted to afford Will Rogers an opportunity to brag about Beverly Hills, Cal., toward which place he appears to be favorably disposed. Beverly Hills, so states the report, has a daily per capita consumption of 400 gallons, the highest in the country. The water system there is 100 per cent metered and the use is virtually all domestic. And here is the fine crumb of information for Will.

"The large per capita use is explained by the unusually high proportion of baths, private swimming pools, and lawn areas."

Here, however, is an array of facts, in which we may all take a degree of pride, if it can be assumed that water is used in other places for the same purposes as it is used at Beverly Hills.

Tables are submitted which will show that the daily per capita consumption of water in Baltimore in the year 1927 was 129 gallons; in Chicago, 292.8; in Cleveland, 127.9; in Detroit, 126; in New York, 142; and in Philadelphia, 168. In the same year the per capita consumption in Berlin was 37.8 gallons; in Hamburg, 37; in London, 43.4; in Manchester, 42.3; and in Paris, 47.2. Figures for 1926 indicated a per capita daily consumption in Amsterdam of 30 gallons and in Rotterdam, 35.

Commenting further on the foregoing statistics this report explains that "while some of the large variations among the American cities are owing to the presence or absence of meters or the different proportions of industrial and domestic consumption, it is nevertheless the fact that domestic consumption is from two or three times that of the cities of Europe."

ELECTRICIANS STRIKE.

Organized electrical workers of Klamath Falls, Ore., are striking for a five-day week and wage increases. This movement is indicative of the general tendency among building craftsmen throughout the Pacific Northwest.

When inclined to find fault with a fellow trade unionist, just think a moment and ask yourself if all of your money is spent for union goods and service.

WILL BRING REVOLT.

The speed-up system in Ford's automobile plants was unfavorably discussed by the Social Relations Commission of the National Council of Congregational Churches at a conference held in Detroit.

Prof. John Calder, chairman of the church commission, predicted that workers will revolt if present conditions continue. "If employers insist on larger profit," he said, "the time is not far off when the mass of workers, who are practically nothing more than parts of the machine, and whose intelligence has been blunted by mechanical action, will become conscious of their value as human workers and this awakened consciousness will bring about a reaction with the force of a boom-erang."

The delegates visited one of the Ford plants, where they found conditions previously described by Frank X. Martel, president of the local Federation of Labor. Ford interests, it was stated, are facing real competition for the first time and Ford must be satisfied with less profits or completely dehumanize workers by calling for still higher speed.

Mass production, responsible for the speed-up system, is increasing dissatisfaction among workers, was reported to delegates. Ford's attention has been called to this growing unrest, it was stated, but nothing has been done.

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UNION MEMBERSHIP JUMPS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

North Carolina labor has pledged itself to a program of organization of the unorganized workers of the state. Along with the drive to unionize the textile workers of the entire South, all other classes of workers will also be unionized.

The Typographical Union has a drive under way in small towns of the state, and this also holds true for the Machinists, Bricklayers, Common Laborers, Plumbers and Steamfitters, and others. Each central labor union but one has started campaigns in its jurisdiction.

Big gains in union membership have been made since March 1st, and the largest of these gains can be counted in the field of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The Textile Workers, of course, head the list, with the Common Laborers coming second. One local of common laborers in Asheville leaped from 500 members to 1000.

Through its mouthpiece, the Union Herald, of Raleigh, North Carolina, labor has started a "War Chest." This war fund, as it is also called, has for its purpose the support of workers victimized in unionization drives of any kind. It will provide for the support of able cotton mill workers, capable of doing organizing work, while doing any such work.

The North Carolina State Federation of Labor, Piedmont Organizing Council, and central labor unions of Durham, Raleigh, Greensboro, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, and Asheville are supporting the movement. The Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Unions of Asheville, composed almost wholly of Negroes, has pledged an assessment of 25c per week on each member. Other skilled workers in various places have pledged as high as \$1 per week. Railroad unions have also pledged support.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Dr. Samuel D. Stratton, former director of the Bureau of Standards, and now the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was a student under Professor Weber, who had the chair of chemistry at the University of Illinois and who had his native German's love for beer. He went to Stratton with a bottle of the amber fluid of a different make in each hand, and carefully instructed him to make an analysis of them within two weeks. About three weeks after the delivery of the samples he went to the youth's desk and asked for the analyses, but he did not turn around to face the professor, who now sternly repeated the request. The student's cheeks reddened, he pulled himself together, boldly swung around facing the professor, and said very earnestly:

"Professor, I made an awful mistake, I misunderstood you, I analyzed the bottles and drank the beer."

The rotund sides of the professor shook as he hurriedly turned and went down the aisle.—Forbes Magazine.

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HOSIERY INDUSTRY SEEKS PEACE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

With simultaneous presentation to the manufacturers, the special convention of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has before it a proposed, tentative agreement drawn by a joint employer-union committee, designed to stabilize the industry and place its employment relations on a basis as nearly scientific as can be devised.

Arbitration machinery is set up by the proposed agreement. Also, an employment office is to be established. Expenses of both these operations will be shared, fifty-fifty, by union and employers.

Reports from Kenosha that the agreement, as drawn, "gives in" to the Allen-A system, as it has been called, are emphatically denied here, though the proposed national agreement, registering advance all along the line, may offer Allen-A a chance to come in under its terms without seeming to "lose face."

A basis has been agreed upon for carrying out a study which will enable the trade to scientifically determine over-time rates for all help, both knitters and auxiliary, it is explained.

A general understanding has been reached for the application of time-study methods in determining "extras." Basic rates have been laid down with a view to providing certain minimum earnings to the competent knitter.

The manufacturers and union representatives are attempting, in this agreement, to develop a technique which will eliminate friction and needless contention as far as humanly possible, from all questions involving the fixation of wage payments on particular items or changing styles as these apply to all the various operations in the manufacture of full fashioned hosiery.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT.

Authorization for the expenditure of \$8,630,000 for the second and third units of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Mokelumne River power development has been made.

The Salt Springs Dam, the first unit of this great development on which the company has been working for several months is now taking shape. This colossus when completed will be one of the largest structures of its kind in the world. Into its gigantic frame will go 3,000,000 cubic yards of granite rock. Its height will be over 300 feet, its crest or top length 1300 feet and its base thickness 960 feet.

The second unit on which construction orders have been released calls for the building of approximately 20 miles of conduit between Salt Springs dam and the Tiger Creek forebay from which water will be dropped a distance of 1200 feet into the new Tiger Creek power house. This new flume will be of the open type conduit with siphons and tunnels en route, involving an expenditure of \$4,460,000.

The third unit calls for an appropriation of \$4,170,000 and involves the building of the new Tiger Creek power house. This new plant will be equipped with two main water wheel units of 36,000 horsepower each, direct connected to electric generators, giving the plant an installed capacity of approximately 72,000 horsepower. To convey the water down the mountain side from the forebay, provisions are made for the construction of steel penstocks which will be 4900 feet in length, containing 7,000,000 pounds of steel.

All these expenditures are made by the company to keep pace with the growth of California and the territory served by the company. Much of the \$36,000,000 to be spent on this development will go to wages and for material furnished by Californians and California industries.

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 Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart
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TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, July 3, 1929.

The meeting was called at 8:15 P. M., by Vice-President C. H. Parker and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. P. Hale and J. C. Willis. Those excused: A. V. Williams, Theo. Johnson, Jack Williams and N. Burton.

Minutes of meeting held June 19th were approved with the correction in Upholsterers' Union No. 28 report which should read that it is poor in the wholesale line and fair in the retail line.

Credentials—From Operating Engineers No. 64 for C. A. Church, C. A. Chenoworth and Edward Kelly. Brother Kelly being present was duly seated as one of the accredited delegates and was requested to inform the union that only one name would be accepted as an accredited delegate, as all unions are entitled to two and no more, but members of unions are welcome. From Carpenters' Union No. 483 for P. F. Schneider and S. J. Brown. Neither were present.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes noted and filed. Jack Williams, asking to be excused as he must work; granted. Workers' Educational Bureau of America, bulletin, placed on file. Alice R. Hager, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., stating the Bureau was forwarding two films, same to be exhibited where desired.

Bills—Read and referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

Report of Secretary—Working on plans for the Labor Exhibit. Have all but two of the panels on the Sign Board taken. Received the reels of pictures from the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bookbinders request a demand when buying cash books, ledgers or other office books to demand their union label on them; also look for the union label on checks. Garment Workers report work is slow, will start their label campaign next month when they expect to have a reel of pictures ready, same to be shown at theatres and other places.

Sign Painters report progress. Printing Pressmen report they are negotiating with their employers on overtime work. Upholsterers No. 28 report it is slow in the wholesale line. Garment Cutters No. 45 report it is slow in the cheap line and fair in the better line of work. Operating Engineers No. 64 doing well, most men working. Ladies' Auxiliary reports many members on vacation. Still have ladies' union-labeled silk hosiery for sale.

New Business—Under this head it was called to the attention of the League by the Upholsterers' delegate that one of their members had some business cards printed without the union label and when questioned said that the man who printed them had a little shop of his own and belonged to the Typographical Union. After an explanatory debate a motion was made and carried that the Secretary write to the Allied Printing Trades Council requesting information as to why a member of a printing trades union operating a small shop cannot have the use of their union label.

Good and Welfare—On account of the small attendance and the absence of Brother Burton no picture was shown. One will be shown first meeting in August.

Receipts—\$88.01. **Bills Paid**—\$115.90.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9 P. M., to meet Wednesday, July 17th.

"No union-earned money except for union-labeled goods and union service."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

FIVE-DAY WEEK WON.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Eighteen thousand organized building trades workers here have won the 5-day week in Pittsburgh.

Effective July 1st, the new schedule is a fresh triumph for collective bargaining, the agreement having been negotiated by the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association. The proceedings throughout were marked by a spirit of conciliation and good will.

One of the immediate effects of the agreement

will be a reduction of unemployment. Following the New York 5-day agreement, the action here contributes heavily in the sweep of sentiment to make the 5-day week the national standard maximum.

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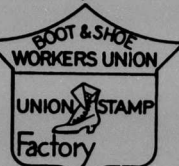
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

"Run o' the Hook."

Nelson C. Hawks, originator of the point system, associate of Mark Twain and other California authors of the early days, passed away recently at his home in Alameda. Mr. Hawks entered the printing industry at the age of 16, and was one of the organizers of the American Type Foundry.

The annual meeting of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday, July 14th, at 2 o'clock at Union Hall, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets. The quarterly report of Secretary-Treasurer Springer shows \$1105 paid for sick benefits and \$300 paid for death benefits, a most unusual amount for a three-month period. An organization that is in a position to financially meet such obligations is one that deserves support. Remember, this is an organization for members of the I. T. U. belonging to San Francisco or Oakland Unions—your organization. Write or phone the secretary at 565 Mission street, Kearny 0381, for further information.

Will G. Zoeller, who for a number of years has conducted a linotype composition plant on McAllister street, has moved his plant to new quarters at 440 Sansome street. In his new location Mr. Zoeller will have ample room to take care of his rapidly expanding business, and contemplates the installation of additional equipment in the near future.

Joseph Faunt LeRoy of the John Henry Nash chapel leaves for his annual vacation on Saturday.

The semi-annual meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held at union headquarters on Sunday, July 14th, at 2 p. m. The board of directors will meet at 1 p. m. and a special committee to revise the constitution and by-laws, composed of Messrs. Baker, McDill and Thomson, will meet at 10 a. m.

J. W. Hays, former secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, was a visitor at the secretary's office on Monday, and among those calling to meet Mr. Hays were former representatives Philip Johnson and G. E. Mitchell.

The International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union by a majority of three to one recently approved a measure passed at the last convention to establish a bureau of research. The bureau will furnish material for arbitration proceedings by local unions. By the same vote there was authorized the collection of an assessment of 25c per member weekly for the creation of a preparedness fund. The establishment of this special fund is to back up the policy of "trusting an arbitration but keeping your powder dry."

On June 11th a joint standing committee by unanimous vote ordered the reinstatement of four

composing room employees discharged by the foreman of the Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y. The four members of the joint standing committee were John J. Stack and Walter Birmingham, representing the union, and F. R. Champion and D. B. Plum, representing the publisher. The members of the joint committee also recommended in its decision that the charges against Foreman Burke, filed by a member of the union as a result of the discharges, be withdrawn in an endeavor to promote harmony and co-operation in the composing room. The writer has been unable to ascertain whether or not the charges have been withdrawn.

Readers of this column will recall some time ago there was a description of the "tele-typesetter" which it was claimed by promoters would eliminate the human operator. Now comes the "talkie-typesetter" which from its description appears will scrap the "tele-typesetter." The following description of the "talkie-typesetter" is from an employing printers' bulletin of recent date: "Closely following the announcement of the 'tele-typesetter,' with which one operator, sending by telegraph or wireless, can set type simultaneously in many cities, comes news of the development of a 'talkie-typesetter,' whereby the human voice and movie film are substituted for typesetting machines and metal. Existence of the new invention has been confirmed by Robert M. Werblow, secretary-treasurer of the Polygraphic Corporation of America, 237 Lafayette street, New York, in whose plant a working model of the machine is now in operation. 'The advantages this machine offers over other typesetting machines,' says Mr. Werblow, 'lie in the fact that it eliminates the human element. Copy is read into the machine, each word being spelled out, and the voice records on the moving reel in the type font which has been adjusted. Discs similar to those used in Ediphone and other dictating machines can be placed in the machine and run off. The reporter can read his own story into the disk.

"'Heads, sub-heads and banks are read into the disc or the machine at the same time as the story, and by a font apparatus the type is adjusted to fit the heads and banks.

"'A separate piece of film contains the type of each paragraph, head, bank, and sub-head. These separate pieces are assembled, laid out on a page form and a zinc plate is made of the made-up page. This plate is placed on a rotary offset press and then run off.'"

Vice-President G. A. Sheridan of the Call chapel has returned from a month's automobile tour of the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Sheridan covered approximately four thousand miles, the greater portion of the distance being over the less frequented mountainous roads of Washington, Oregon and California. Mr. Sheridan was accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan, and while in Eastern Oregon they visited an uncle, who accompanied them on the homeward trip and who after a short visit in San Francisco returned to his home by train.

The following item from Editor and Publisher will interest those of our readers who formerly worked in Chicago: "Andrew B. Adair of Orange, Cal., who for 50 years was in charge of the Chicago Daily News composing room, was guest of honor last week at a banquet at the Illinois Athletic Club in Chicago. Mr. Adair, who retired three years ago, was in the city to inspect the new building of the Daily News.

"Those present, all of them superintendents of composing rooms, were: Leo Lowenberg, Chicago Tribune; Dan Sullivan, Chicago Herald & Examiner and Evening American; George Eby, Chicago Evening Post; Frank Cunningham, Chicago Daily

Journal; Ambrose Garnett, Chicago Journal of Commerce; John Keating, Milwaukee Journal; John Tracey, Detroit News; O. W. Butts, Chicago Daily News; and Walter Bleloch and W. E. Brown of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company."

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

With quite a gathering of friends in front of the office last Saturday evening, Dave Anley, Mrs. Anley and their little daughter were given a send-off on their transcontinental automobile trip to Montreal, Canada. Noticed in a prominent place in the automobile was a golf bag containing golf balls, all of which means that Dave will probably chase the little white ball once in a while. The trip will cover, with side trips, some 10,000 miles.

Dinty Gallagher is spending his vacation in the Evergreen Playground, or, to be more particular, in and around Portland and Seattle. Mr. Gallagher will probably cross the international boundary line to sample . . . at any rate, he will chew tobacco.

"Tiny" Bill Townsell, that genial makeup man of the financial pages, was last seen pointing the nose of his gas wagon in the general direction of

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Carmel-by-the-Sea for a vacation. From Carmel he will go to Russian River points.

Mickey Donelin is going to have a lawyer represent him if "Ace" Hudkins goes to court to recover that \$13,000 which the boxing commission fined him. Mickey was one of the unfortunate witnesses of the Hudkins-Belanger match.

From the picture postcards received by many in the office from W. A. Smith and J. D. O'Brien, who are spending some time in Canada, they certainly are enjoying themselves, if you know what I mean.

Donald King, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. King, suffered from a ruptured appendix. The boy was operated on and is reported doing very nicely.

Al Adams is back after visiting his mine in Grass Valley. He says the weather was plenty warm or hot, as you may prefer.

Demon Copy-cutter "Pop" Fish has returned to the copy desk after a few weeks of relaxation.

Charlie Cullen and family left for the Santa Cruz mountains on a vacation.

Notes of The News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Keeper of the zoo, or at least that part where the monkeys are caged, is a voluntary task assumed by Lou Schmidt, and his observations lead him to believe simians should be classified into two groups: those on the makeup, carelessly termed baboons; and ivory ticklers, who are nothing less than exemplars of the missing link. Working on blue prints now, Mr. Schmidt promises to have cages ready shortly for his charges, studies of which indicate, he states, that the ring-tailed primates resent confinement to a greater degree than the less active apes, probably because their intelligence permits a realization that more nuts are to be found on the ground than in trees.

"Buy more stock and hold for a rise," advised his broker when this same Mr. Schmidt pointed out that the stock he had bought for a quick clean-up had "done a Brodie." Lou followed directions and, queerly enough, the stock groaned and sunk still further. "Keep on buying," suggested his financial mentor. "I'd like to," mourned Smitty, "but what am I going to use for money?"

Glaring headlights constitute a graver menace on highways than speeders, the way Eddie Haefer regards it. To avoid extreme heat in the San Joaquin Valley on his return from a vacation in the mountains above Fresno, Eddie elected to drive at night, and of the two, heat or headlight glare, he thinks the former less obnoxious.

Away on vacations are: Clarence and Bill Davy, fishing; Chic Smoot, automobiling; Phil Scott, acquiring a coat of tan; Bill Hammond, accepting hospitality from celebrities in the south; and Mrs. May Lowe, just enjoying a few days of leisure.

Numerous are the jokes at the Scotch for their thriftiness, their unwillingness to separate from legal tender. A sure way to extract a grin is to demand to see a Scotchman in the act of giving anything away. Well, the impossible has happened, as The News has a Scotchman who did. Phil Scott attended a wedding—and gave the bride away.

Where in all this land of constantly shrinking borders of personal liberty may a man expand to the noble stature of unbossed freedom? A wage slave at the office, Johnny Dow at home some-

times devolves household tasks under a certain interpretation of the "love, honor and obey" clause. Changing the bed linen, Johnny hit upon the simple expedient of holding spotlessly white pillow slips between his teeth while inserting the pillows. An efficient method at that, only Johnny forgot he was chewing tobacco at the time.

"To this adulation, so frequently poured forth hereabouts, directed at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for its progressive proclivities, I shall refrain from adding incense," stated C. V. Liggett positively. "I conceived an idea so stupendous in its possibilities it staggered even my own intellect. This was to sell advertising space on each of the millions of oranges shipped from the Golden State, and so certain was I of a glittering flow of shining gold filling our coffers that I submitted the idea to the southern organization. As yet it has not condescended to accept."

"Perhaps you could sell your idea to the San Jose Chamber of Commerce to be used on prunes," suggested Mr. Donnelly.

"No," interjected Mr. Coleman, "his mistake was in naming oranges. He should have said lemons."

A year or more ago, while in the East, Samuel Clarke, a new sub with a flair for humor, heard George Hearst had been named foreman of The Examiner. Striving to do a good turn, Sam immediately mailed, unwrapped, to George, one of these whips called a blacksnake, having in mind its long record of achievement and the speedy rise to fame and riches of those understanding the knack of snapping it over the backs of balking printers. 'Tis said George appreciated the value of the blacksnake to the extent of attaching it to a nail above his mantelpiece, where it still hangs.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

July 8, 1929.

To Each Labor Organization in
San Francisco Bay Region.

Greeting: The General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council has arranged for holding a big celebration of Labor Day, Monday, September 2, 1929, at California Park, Marin County, and hereby most cordially invites each labor organization in the Bay Region to participate and co-operate in making the celebration a success.

On that day there will be held a picnic and barbecue at said California Park, with athletic events, games, dancing and numerous game and gate prizes. The Pacific Amateur Athletic Assn. will stage a championship meet for this occasion.

The price of admission will be 50 cents, ladies and children free. Boats leave San Francisco every hour for Sausalito connecting with trains for California Park.

Each organization is requested to advertise the celebration among its members, and to assist in disposing of tickets.

Orders for tickets should be sent in to the Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and the Secretary of Each Organization is to settle with him for all tickets purchased and those not sold must be returned with the amount sold, to balance each account.

As the time is short, each organization is respectfully requested to respond quickly to this invitation, and send in their order for tickets to Secretary John A. O'Connell at the earliest opportunity.

Thanking you one and all for your earnest and hearty co-operation, and with high hopes and prospects for a glorious celebration, we beg to be, on behalf of the General Labor Day Committee,

JAMES B. GALLAGHER, Chairman.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.
THOMAS DOYLE, Assist. Secretary.

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Members are notified that this is
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1929

Members of the United Garment Workers on the Pacific Coast are to try an interesting experiment in boosting their union label. They will use the movies to advertise the label and are now making arrangements for the making of films showing the evolution of the garment industry, the beginning of the United Garment Workers and how and why the organization came into being. The films will also show the difference between an up-to-date union factory and the shops in prisons and those run by Chinese. The entire coast will be covered in the campaign. Each local union has assessed its members to cover the expenses, and the money will be pooled and paid out from a central office. By this means the larger unions will be able to help the smaller ones. The campaign will be rather expensive, but members of the United Garment Workers are always ready to make sacrifices for labor and they are confident the movie advertising will prove effective. It is expected that the films will be shown in many motion picture houses, as well as at union meetings and public gatherings.

A few weeks ago the shocking news item was printed in daily newspapers that a 6-year-old child had been sentenced to serve a 15-year term in prison. This unbelievable bit of ignorance, stupidity and cruelty came from Paintsville, Ky., where the little boy in the case had unwittingly killed a playmate of his own age. The children had a quarrel and the little lad went into the house of his father, took a gun from the rack as he had seen his father do in times of excitement, and in some unknown manner fired and killed the other lad. A jury composed of farmers deliberated but a few minutes before deciding that this baby of 6 was guilty of manslaughter and the judge, with, he claimed, no other alternative, sentenced the child to a "reformatory" until he should be 21 years of age. It is easy to imagine the career that would have followed for the boy if he had been compelled to spend 15 years in association with the type of criminal youth that is found in reformatories. Fortunately for the good name of Kentucky, the barbarous sentence, after being allowed to stand for several weeks, has now been set aside by decision of the same judge who sentenced the boy. He ruled that the youngster was delinquent and ordered him paroled to the custody of the Kentucky Children's Bureau. Pending decision of the bureau as to what disposition should be made of the boy he was left with his parents.

BUSINESS AND JOBS

Stoughton Cooley, in discussing jobs in Tax Facts, sets forth some homely truths that the captains of industry in this country would do well to consider in connection with the shortening of the work week and the efforts of the trade unions to bring about that most desirable condition in the labor world. He quotes Owen D. Young, chairman of the Reparations Commission, to the effect that the "world does not owe a man a living, but business, if it is to fulfil its ideal, owes a man an opportunity to earn a living." He also calls attention to the statement of Daniel Williard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to the effect that "under any economic system worthy of the name, a man should have an opportunity of earning a living, though the whole responsibility does not rest upon business, but upon society as a whole."

Cooley then goes on to say:

"The relation of business to unemployment is the relation of supply to demand. First comes the demand for goods. Business meets or satisfies the demand. More demand, more goods. In other words, the consumer employs business.

"Business, in order to function, must employ labor. The more consumption, the more business. The more business, the more jobs. The more jobs, the less unemployment. An unemployed man is not an effective consumer. Hence, he limits business, and business lays off labor.

"It would seem, then, that all that is necessary to solve the problem of unemployment is to set men to work. For when they are at work, they become consumers; consumers demand goods, goods are produced by business, and business must have labor. Nothing could be simpler.

"But somehow it does not work. Why? Because society, in making rules or laws for the control of individuals and groups, has granted privileges to some by means of which they can levy a toll upon others without rendering an equivalent return."

No one will dispute that idle men do not furnish customers for business and industry, and that every additional idle man tends to cause some industry, because of lack of orders, to lay off other men and thus add to the army of the unemployed. In the plainest of English, it is an endless chain proposition for which a solution must be found before disaster overtakes the business man, the industrial magnate and the wage worker. No one of the three can escape the consequences for any great length of time once the process is under way.

The trade union movement proposes that the five-day week be established throughout industry in order that a larger number of men may have an opportunity to earn a living. Everybody agrees that every man ought to have such an opportunity, and while there is not entire agreement as to the best means of bringing about that condition of affairs, the labor movement has presented a thoroughly practical scheme whereby a step in the right direction will be taken, and it but remains for employers generally to concede the point in order to better conditions for everybody, including themselves.

Labor is in entire harmony with the statements of both of the captains of industry and never has contended that the world owed anyone a living without exertion and labor. The organized workers also agree that every individual brought into the world is positively entitled to an opportunity to earn a living and that any economic scheme of things which denies that chance to any human being is undeserving of the support of society. If our present business and industrial system fails to grant that right to all, then it should be changed for a better plan of operation which will do justice to labor. The first step in the direction of so altering our industrial plan that it will bring about a greater and wider distribution of opportunities to earn a living is to be found in the universal establishment of the eight-hour work day and the five-day work week. This is the solution offered by labor, and unless business and industry have something better or more plausible to present as a substitute, no good reason can be assigned for failure to put the plan into operation at an early date.

That many employers are coming to take this view of the situation is manifested by the fact that already more than a million members of the American Federation of Labor enjoy both the eight-hour day and the five-day week, and before the close of the present year it is highly probable that another million will be added to the list.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

We find fault, with good reason; we try to make things better, because that is a proper and perpetual urge. But there may be reason in the idea that we do not take proper measure of what has been gained and of the times in which we live. Says an advertisement, which is one of a series being run in newspapers by a popular magazine: "That spread of wealth and leisure for labor, which began hardly more than a decade ago, has changed the American part of the world more than any other part of the world has ever been changed in a decade." That is something worth contemplating—and it is all true. Moreover, the change in America in the past decade has far outrun the change recorded in that decade in any other part of the world.

* * *

Nothing approaching the measure of real freedom secured by the rapid introduction of the five-day week has ever come to so many men and women in so brief a span of time. Nothing like the freedom of motion and choice brought by modern union wage rates has ever come to so many men and women in so brief a period. If, with these things there have come appalling problems, such as that of the dead-line at 40, we shall not deal fairly with the problems unless we are able to recognize the gains. Nowhere in the world in any decade has so much freedom of motion ever come as has come to thousands upon thousands with the automobile. Freedom of motion is an essential of liberty.

* * *

Another factor that has contributed mightily to American mass well-being is restriction of immigration. Bluntly, we have said that those who will accept lower standards than we seek cannot come here, nor can enough come here to create a subsistence problem that may force down all standards. We have made a reservation out of America—a high standard reservation. But to know what has come is not enough. What will come? More will happen in the next decade than happened in the last. That much is a certainty. More good will come to Americans. Perhaps there will be also more problems and bigger ones. But the speed and magnitude of events grows faster and larger, decade by decade. Observe: nothing under the sun could have brought about the last decade's astounding volume of change 200 years ago. That was not physically possible until the last decade. Look, then, to the future, knowing that the speed of all things, good and ill, will be greater.

TYPOS ASK FIVE-DAY WEEK.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Typographical Union No. 6 has asked the five-day week from New York newspaper publishers. The proposal, submitted in joint meeting of committees from both sides, demands continuance of the prevailing wage scale. It is said that publishers will strenuously oppose introduction of the shorter work-week, on the ground that, with the privilege of working the sixth day, printers would get a virtual 20 per cent raise. Printers hold that the object is to get the five-day week, not the overtime. The present wage scale which expires June 30th, unless renewed, calls for \$65 for day work, \$68 for night and \$71 after midnight. The working day is seven and one-half hours. This contract has been in force for three years.

A series of conferences will be held extending into next week, and various additional demands of the union and several stipulations requested by the publishers will be discussed. What these demands are has not been revealed.

WIT AT RANDOM

"The more responsibilities we have to assume, the more care we take in keeping out of trouble," remarked a California judge recently.

"Too many of us are like the chauffeur who was driving his former employer home from the club. Said the man:

"James, I notice you don't drive as fast now as when you were my chauffeur."

"No, sir," replied James; "you see, sir, you owned that car and I own this one."

Lady Ravensdale, the late Lord Curzon's eldest daughter, a peeress in her own right although half American herself, is much amused at American globe trotters who take their holidays by schedule, and tells this story of two American women who were doing Italy. They were standing in front of St. Mark's.

"Elizabeth," asked one, "is this Venice or Florence?"

"Consult your time table," was the answer. "If it's Monday, it's Florence; if it's Tuesday, it's Venice."

It was late in the evening and the hostess for the first time noticed Mr. Brown. She was puzzled. Why hadn't she observed him before?

The longer she thought it over the more puzzled she became. However, she decided on the proper course.

"So glad to have you here," she murmured. "You have certainly been the life of the party all the evening."

"I can hardly believe that."

"That is due to your modesty."

"No; it is due to the fact that I arrived only ten minutes ago."

A new 5 and 10 cent store had been opened by a man named Cohen. A woman came in one day and selected a toy for which she handed the proprietor a dime.

"Excuse, lady," said Cohen, "but these toys are 15 cents."

"But I thought this was a 5 and 10 cent store," protested the customer.

"Vell, I leave it to you," came the reply; "how much is it, 5 and 10 cents?"

A few days after Harry's mother came home from the hospital with a brand new baby, Harry fell and broke his arm.

As the family doctor was lifting the little fellow out of the car to take him into the hospital, Harry asked the doctor if he must go in there.

"Yes, but don't worry, laddie; the hospital's a nice place and we'll soon fix you up," replied the physician.

"All right, doctor, but if I have to go to the hospital, I want a pup—I don't want a baby."—The Kablegram.

Lady to tramp: "Did you see that woodpile?"

Tramp: "Yes, I seen it."

Lady: "You should use better grammar and say 'I saw it.'"

Tramp: "Yes, you saw me see it, but you ain't going to see me saw it."

Mother was entertaining company in the drawing room when Betty clattered noisily down from the nursery.

"Go upstairs again, and come down very quietly," said her mother.

A short pause followed, and Betty reappeared, saying: "You didn't hear me this time, mother, did you?"

"No," replied her mother, "you came down without a sound, as every lady should, Betty."

"Humph!" returned Betty, "I slid down the banister!"

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who are the delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the coming meeting of the British Trade Union Congress?

A.—William J. Rooney of Chicago, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and William P. Clarke of Toledo, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Q.—Were the cigar makers the first to use the union label?

A.—Yes. The label was first used by the cigar makers in San Francisco in 1874. The hatters followed with their label in 1885. The next year the garment workers used the label and in 1891 it was adopted by various unions.

Q.—What big city labor body has invited Premier MacDonald of Great Britain to speak at its Labor Day celebration?

A.—The Chicago Federation of Labor.

Q.—Who is John J. Mara?

A.—A Cincinnati member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union who was elected general president of the union at the recent convention of the organization in Rochester, N. Y.

Q.—What was the final standing of the British Labor party in Parliament as a result of the recent general election?

A.—Labor won 289 seats against a previous 162.

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William McKinley	\$1000
Grover Cleveland	\$5000
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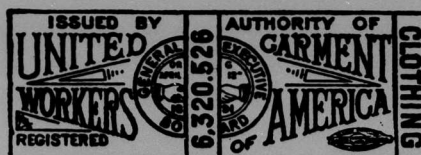
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UNION MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple, Friday Evening, July 5, 1929.

Called to order at 8 P. M., and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, Brother D. P. Haggerty was elected President-pro tem.

Credentials—Waitresses No. 48, for Marie Bodley, Della S. Dodge, Nonie Fischer, Lulu Gardiner, Lettie Howard, Laura Molleda, Margaret Raynolds, Emma B. Scott, Elsie Summers, Maud Williams. Electrical Workers No. 151, for Wm. P. Stanton, M. J. Sullivan, C. D. Mull, B. E. Hayland. Molders No. 164, for Thomas A. Rotell, vice Karl Koch. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, for John Cassidy, Geo. Eastman, N. D. Piper, Lynn Cooper, Geo. Riley, Glenn Stuckel, Arthur Maule, Richard Hines, Geo. Goodman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—San Francisco Building Trades Council, minutes of meeting. United States Senator Samuel M. Shorridge, transmitting copy of Senate Document No. 9, entitled "Wages in Foreign Countries, a compilation of the latest available data regarding wages in industrial and agricultural employments," which he caused to be printed; all wage amounts have been converted to their gold equivalent in United States currency. Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco, promising to appoint the members of the War Memorial Board of Trustees as soon as matters and data have been put in workable shape. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, transmitting a copy of a new monthly publication, prepared and issued by the Federation from reliable sources and summarizing each month the prevailing business activities in different industries, for the information of the general membership of the Federation. H. Begoon, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, describing efforts of Communists to cause trouble and calling strikes in the industry, with the result that they are now thoroughly discredited and without any following among the fur workers. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960, stating the organizations have secured agreements with a number of cleaning establishments, and call upon union people and friends to patronize all tailor shops displaying their union label, and to withhold all patronage from the unfair Thomas Dye Works, the Alec Dye Works, and the Liberty Dye Works. Among the union dye works are the Snow Parisian Dye Works, the Golden Gate Dye Works.

The Executive Committee reported having but one matter before it, the wage scale of the Hatters, which was laid over owing to the absence of the representative.

Reports of Unions—Office Employees, desire to correct any impression that they have not received proper support from building trades in regard to the classification of city employees, and therefore take occasion to especially thank Frank C. MacDonald, of the State Building Trades Council, for his valuable assistance in securing an improved classification for such employees; their only complaint at present is directed toward the failure of the Civil Service Commission to use proper diligence in submitting its report on salary standardization to the Board of Supervisors, so it may become a part of the present budget. Letter Carriers expect a large attendance at their annual picnic at California Park next Sunday and have made extensive preparations for the entertainment of those attending. Retail Shoe Clerks complain about a number of shoe stores failing to close at 6 o'clock in the Mission; hope such stores will not be patronized. Cracker Bakers request that the products of the San Francisco and Oakland plants be patronized exclusively by the general public. The Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers thanked the Secretary and the Council for splendid assistance, and request that the unfair plants be not given any

patronage. Electrical Workers No. 151, all men employed. Patternmakers, business good.

Auditing Committee reported favorably on the bills, which were ordered paid.

New Business—On motion, Secretary was instructed to communicate with the officers of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees as to the strike conditions at New Orleans.

Receipts—\$630.00. Expenses—\$177.72.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IS GAINING.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Progress in the establishment of the five-day week has been rapid in certain industries in America during the past few years. An article in the June issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which presents a brief survey of the prevalence of the five-day week at the present time shows that while the most rapid progress in the adoption of the shorter week has been made in the building trades, the men's clothing industry, and the automobile industry, it is of growing importance in many other industries.

Something of the rapidity of its extension in one industry alone is shown by the fact that in 1925, when a similar survey was made by the bureau, only 1.5 per cent of the employees in the automobile industry were working a regular five-day week while in 1928 this percentage had increased to approximately 30.

Of the larger industries, the men's clothing continues to show by far the largest number of establishments and the largest number of employees working on a regular five-day week schedule.

WHEN THEY WENT TO JAIL.

The Monthly Labor Review prints extracts from the diary of a skilled shoemaker who worked in Lynn, Mass., between 1817 and 1822.

His usual daily output was two pairs of shoes and his wages were from 80 to 90 cents.

The fancy "cassock" and "backstrap" high boots of the period required three days' hard work and shoemakers labored from five in the morning to midnight to earn \$9 a week.

A strike in Philadelphia in 1806 to increase these

rates resulted in the defeat of the workers and the leaders were found "guilty of a combination to raise wages" and sent to jail.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Phone ATwater 4558

Gensler's Shoes

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Shoes at prices you like to pay

Present this adv. for a discount of 10 per cent

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Cream and Milk
Pasteurized and Pure
from
Producer
to
Consumer
"Fresh by a Day"

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Delaware

3680

2414 San Bruno Avenue

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 13—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Brvant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Market 7560.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: John Botson of the marine firemen, John Rundell of the butchers, John Willig of the grocery clerks, Sven Wettland of the sign and pictorial painters, Peter Johansen of the carpenters, Manuel Ricalde of the stationary firemen, William Wansner of the bricklayers, Zachariah T. Hayden of the plasterers.

Thomas Cory, organizer for the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, is again in San Francisco in the interest of his organization, after having returned from Rochester, N. Y., where the annual convention of the union was held at the close of last month. Cory says that President Lovely, because of age and failing health, declined to again be a candidate for the office and that a new president was elected to take up the splendid work that Lovely has carried on over a long period of years.

P. J. McCarthy, division manager at Milwaukee for the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, manufacturers of Clown cigarettes, is in San Francisco in the course of a tour of inspection of the Pacific Coast in the interest of the big union tobacco concern. Mr. McCarthy is accompanied by Mr. Estabrook who is familiar with the conditions on the entire Coast. They will be here some time.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: Waitresses—Marie Bodley, Della S. Dodge, Nonie Fischer, Lulu Gardner, Lettie Howard, Laura Molleda, Margaret Reynolds, Emma B. Scott, Elsie Summers, Maud Williams. Electrical Workers No. 151—Wm. P. Stanton, M. J. Sullivan, C. D. Mull, B. E. Hayland. Molders No. 164—Thomas A. Rotell, vice Karl Koch. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—

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IMMENSE reductions on thousands of pairs Women's, Men's and Children's Shoes—Newest styles! Best known makes, for dress, street, sport and vacation wear. Save!

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825 MARKET STREET

THE "UNION" STORE

John Cassidy, Geo. Eastman, N. D. Piper, Lynn Cooper, Geo. Ridley, Glenn Stueckel, Arthur Maule, Richard Hines, Geo. Goodman.

Both President Stanton and Vice-President Baker were absent from the last meeting of the Labor Council and Past President D. P. Haggerty was selected to preside over the evening's business. He did so in his old-time style and a short but snappy evening session was the consequence. Attendance is very poor just at present owing to the large number of delegates being away on their annual vacations. Just before Labor Day attendance will most likely again begin to assume normal proportions.

The annual picnic and games affair of the Letter Carriers, held in California Park in Marin County, last Sunday, was largely attended and proved to be one of the best ever held by the organization, and everybody had a good time. The proceeds go into the sick and death benefit funds.

In a letter to President J. C. Lewis of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, President Hoover recently wrote that he was in hopes that after some of the "momentarily pressing problems of the administration" had been taken up, the administration would be able to consider the problem of unemployment caused by the ever greater use of labor-saving machinery.

Organizer Max Grunhoff of the International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers was in San Francisco a few days last week attending a meeting of the executive committee of the California State Butcher Workers' Association. International President Gorman and Secretary Lane were also present. Plans were outlined to throw the whole strength of the state and national organization behind the campaign that is now under way in Los Angeles, and which will be extended to other portions of the State.

Auto drivers of all kinds have been warned by the State Department of Motor Vehicles that all must undergo re-examination for driving licenses that were issued before January 1, 1927. The new law requiring this goes into effect on August 14th and from this on it will be up to all who drive a bus to set themselves right with the branches of the department in all sections of the State. Examinations must be taken before August 14th, and just what they will be has not been stated clearly as yet. Those who do not have the new cards within a reasonable time after August 14th are to be arrested and fined, so all the boys and girls had better get busy and look at the old card and get it up to date, if they can.

The Waitresses' Union, at the recent election, returned the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Gussie Neubert; first-vice-president, Margaret Reynolds; second vice-president, Gladys Loutan; financial secretary, Emma Scott; business agent, Lizzie Bryant; custodian, Lillian Farmer; delegates to Kansas City Convention, Laura Moleda, Lettie Howard, Nonie Fischer.

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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS STILL GAIN.

The strike of the Photo-Engravers' Union is still on in San Francisco, though each week gains are recorded by the putting of additional men to work. The shops that have signed up with the union are doing 90 per cent of the work in that line that is being turned out, and all of them have found it necessary to add to their equipment in order to handle the business that is coming to them. While in the beginning more than 200 men were involved and out on strike, at the present time the number out is below 75, so that it will be seen that the opposition is gradually being worn down and it will be but a short time now until the strike for the forty-hour week will have been completely won and a good lesson will have been taught the employers who fell for the bunk of the Industrial Association and threw their employees out on the street.

MY OWN DEAR SUNSET LAND!

(Copyright, 1929, by James A. Power.)

If I could sing like a lark, dear land,
Oh, what a song I'd trill!
My notes would reach every sunlit beach
And soar over vale and hill!
I'd praise each vale in a tender tale,
Thy canyons fair and grand;
I'd stir each heart with lyric art—
My own dear Sunset Land!

If I could weave thee a story, dear land,
What a story I would tell!
I'd coin glad words to charm the birds
And resound in every dell!
I'd praise the hills where Nature thrills
The artist's magic hand;
I'd tell thy fame, call thee by name,
My own dear Sunset Land!

If I could fashion a crown, dear land,
What a crown for thee I'd mold!
No jeweler's art could touch the heart
Like thy bright crown of gold!
My heart would sink into each link,
A gem from Love's own strand.
Above thy brow I'd weave, somehow—
"My own dear Sunset Land!"

—James Aloysius Power.

Employer—What is this item for four hours overtime work against your name?

Chief Clerk—Oh, that is the evening you took me up to your club, sir.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

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